

# Iron County Register.

F. P. AKE, Publisher.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

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VOLUME LV.

IRONTON MO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1921.

NUMBER 29

## Senatorial Delegate Convention.

Be it resolved by the Democratic Senatorial Committee of the Twenty-Fourth Senatorial District from Missouri, as follows:

First. That there is hereby called a Senatorial Delegate Convention to be held on the 23d day of December, 1921, at Ironton, Mo., for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for delegate to the State Constitutional Convention from the 24th Senatorial District; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Second. That the representation to the convention be one delegate for each 500 or major part thereof votes cast in each of the counties comprising said district, for the Democratic candidate for president of the United States at the general election held in November, 1920, so that the representation of each county in said convention will be as follows:

Crawford	3 Delegates
Dent	4 Delegates
Iron	3 Delegates
Phelps	5 Delegates
Reynolds	4 Delegates
Washington	4 Delegates

And that the person who shall receive a majority vote of said delegates in such convention shall be declared the Democratic nominee as delegate to said Constitutional Convention.

Third. That by reason of the short period of time in which this nomination must be made and certified to the Secretary of State, to wit, on or before the 31st day of December, 1921, making it impossible and unwise for the county committee to be called together, there is by this committee hereby called a mass meeting of Democrats to be held at the county seat of the various counties above named on the 19th day of December, 1921, for the purpose of selecting the delegates as hereinbefore provided for.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Democratic papers in each county of the Senatorial District for publication.

JOHN H. KEITH, Chairman.  
JOHN M. STEPHENS, Sec'y.

## Lawlessness in the West End.

In view of the facts of the terrible brutal murder of Bud Osburn and Mary Jane Osburn, his wife, and the burning of their bodies at Doyle recently, I wish to call to minds of the good citizens of Iron county the killings that have occurred to my knowledge in the west end of Iron county. The first that I will mention was the killing of Asher and Sumpter by John Turner. The next was Jim Asher by Tom Hall. The next was Tom Hall by an unknown party. The next was Mr. Butler and Effie, his daughter, by Drew Pitts. Next was Parker and Smith by each other. Next was a man (but I can't remember his name) by Ran Jennings. Next was John Turner by Ed Enloe. Next was Jim Berry who was just over the Iron county line in Crawford county. Next was John Russell over the line in Reynolds county. All of these murders occurred in what we commonly call the west end of Iron county, fourteen in all.

Drew Pitts was sent to the penitentiary for a short term. John Smith was sent for a short term also. Mrs. Russell, wife of John Russell, was sent for ten years. This is all the punishment that I can recollect for the loss of all these lives.

Fred Cureton, the merchant at Bixby, was held up and robbed of money by two men at the point of a pistol. His store was afterwards broken into and burglarized.

The Doyle Store was broken into and burglarized.

Mr. Francis Store at Oates was broken into and burglarized.

There has hardly been a docket of the Circuit Court of Ironton in ten years but what there were hog stealing cases and timber stealing—world without end.

These murders and depredations just enumerated have cost this county and state a conservative estimate not less than \$25,000.

The west end of Iron county is poor and in consequence the other parts of the county, the tax payers, have had to foot the most of the bills. Now, I am not saying that all the people in the west end of the county are murderers and thieves, but those who try to obey the laws are afraid to let the right hand know what the left one does; and they are afraid to speak for fear of their own lives. [I think that Iron county has as good a set of officers as any county, but they have been handicapped by this lawless element out there so that they have not been able to accomplish much.]

Now, what is the answer and what is the remedy? I leave it to the good and law abiding citizens of this county if a few hangings might not have a salutary effect on those who contemplate committing such crimes in the future.

They told us before prohibition took effect that crimes would stop if that was passed. Has it done it? There are ten bootleggers making and selling "white mule" illegally to where there was one legal sale in west end of Iron county.

I can't remember in any of these murders that I have just mentioned, which all occurred before prohibition took effect, where there was any drunkenness except possibly one. If prohibition is the remedy, all I have to say is, "the Lord help us!"

Yours truly,  
W. H. WEBB.  
Ironton, Mo., Dec. 10, 1921.

## An Ozark Legend.

One of the most charming Indian legends of the Current River Ozarks is that of the Big Blue Spring.

This legend was told to the writer half a century ago by an old Frenchman, Bouvier, nearing the century mark, who was living at Old Mines, in Washington county, Mo. Delawares and Shawnees moved into the Current River Ozarks from the Cape Girardeau district shortly after the Louisiana purchase, but this legend probably was handed down by some tribe antedating that period, the Osages likely, as they inhabited many parts of the Ozarks long before the coming of the earliest French adventurers. The Blue Spring, one of the most beautiful in the Ozarks, is near Current River, between Eminence and Van Buren. "Swift Water" and "Tumbling Waters" are now known respectively as Current River and Jacks Fork. The legend follows:

In the long ago there dwelled along the banks of Swift Water the people of Oona-pa-qua. Their village was just below the junction of Swift Water and Tumbling Waters, but they hunted for many miles among the hills and valleys, and for years kept out of their country all hostile tribes.

Chief Oona-pa-qua's young daughter, Mina-qua-sa, was beloved of all the tribe and there were many young warriors who would have won her for a mate. But Mina-qua-sa had no thoughts of mating. She was happy in her life of freedom among the hills and valleys and on the shimmering waters of the streams that ran swirling between the mountains.

The beasts of the forest were gentle to Mina-qua-sa; the birds came to her fearlessly and the fishes in the streams swam to the sides of her canoe. She loved them all and they loved her.

To Oona-pa-qua came the young braves, asking that he give Mina-qua-sa to one of them for a mate. When the old chief learned the maiden had no choice among all the young warriors he issued a mandate that Mina-qua-sa should become the mate of the warrior who excelled in battle and in the hunt.

When the trials and contests were ended the young warrior Wa-sa-ca-ja was declared victor by Chief Oona-pa-qua, who issued commands that a marriage feast should be prepared for Wa-sa-ca-ja and Mina-qua-sa.

The day arrived for Wa-sa-ca-ja to claim his bride and the people of Oona-pa-qua assembled for the feast. But the maiden could not be found. She had fled into the mountains.

Long they searched. At last they found her hidden in a small grotto half way up a bluff a short distance from Swift Water. She was carried before Chief Oona-pa-qua, her father, who commanded her to prepare for the nuptial ceremony.

In vain the daughter pleaded with her father to be permitted to remain a maiden. The old chief was obdurate, and when Mina-qua-sa refused to obey his orders he commanded that she be imprisoned in the grotto where she had been found until she consented to become the bride of Wa-sa-ca-ja.

From the prison the maiden could not see the sky, nor the river she loved so well, though she could hear the murmuring of its waters.

"Oh, Great Manitou," she prayed, "let me see once more the blue of the skies and the shimmering of the waters that sparkle in the sunlight."

In answer to her prayer, Manitou struck the foot of the mountain and there came water that sparkled like crystals and it was blue as the summer skies.

And today those waters come from beneath the mountain, sparkling and shimmering in the sunlight that filters through the trees growing at the sides of the Big Blue Spring, and the water is blue—azure blue. And on the side of the bluff above the spring may be seen traces of the grotto where Mina-qua-sa ended her life in captivity, her only pleasure being the sight of the sparkling waters that had the color of the skies she loved so well.—Springfield Leader.

## An Effect of the War.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The war period, by its dislocations, lessened the normal increase in wealth production. Since, because large numbers have thought they could deny economic law, there has been a further lessening. Men have been foolish enough to believe they could get more by producing less; by discouraging men of enterprise from venturing and by making social operation, which is never easy to get, more difficult through stimulating distrust and class prejudice. Heavy,

most heavy, is the cost of the unbaked radicalism which has flourished in various forms since Armistice day. If the Saul of War slew his thousands, then the false David of the time since has slain his tens of thousands. This country, when labor and capital work together amicably, each fairly doing its best, is capable of adding approximately 50 per cent a decade to its actual wealth. The people get the benefit in a higher standard of living. But recently, while not actually going backward in wealth production, there is not the normal increase. When former harmonious relations are re-established living standards will again go upward, but scarcely before. As long as labor slacks on its job or capital is a scared rabbit, how can general dissatisfaction be avoided?

## A Political Decision.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

The Supreme Court's decision voiding the senatorial redistricting of the State by the Governor, Attorney-General and Secretary of State is based on the initiative and referendum provision of the Constitution. The clear intent of that provision, according to the court's majority opinion as written by Chief Justice Graves, was to center all legislative authority in the General Assembly in order that the people might have the final word of approval or rejection in legislative enactments. The opinion holds that the work of redistricting is a legislative duty which only the Assembly can perform and that the initiative and referendum amendment has repealed the provision enabling the three State officials to perform such work in the event of the Assembly's failure to act.

The reasoning of the opinion is plausible, but the court's conclusion, as regards its public reception, is weakened by the fact that the bench divided strictly along partisan lines; the Democratic Justices overruling the work of the three Republican officials and the Republican Justices sustaining it. The presumption is warranted that, if the majority of the Justices had been Republicans, the redistricting in question would have been pronounced valid. In other words, public opinion is likely to hold that this decision is political, that a constitutional question has been answered according to partisan exigency.

That is unfortunate. But the reason for public dissatisfaction lies beyond the Supreme Court's finding; it lies with the Hyde administration's insincere, hypocritical politics. The senatorial redistricting plan was an attempt by three Republican officials to insure Republican control of the State Senate, just as the congressional redistricting, as done by the Assembly, is a gerrymander to make the Republican delegation in Congress permanently Republican.

To say that the Democrats when in power employed similar tactics does not justify the present administration; rather, it aggravates the offense. Mr. Hyde came before the people of Missouri as a reformer. He grieved eloquently at the wickedness of the Democrats, pointing an accusing finger at the conscienceless gerrymandering of the Democratic Old Guard which had practically disfranchised thousands of citizens. There was to be an end to that sort of thing if Mr. Hyde were put in charge. Jefferson City was to be disinfected. From the Capitol and State offices the last crooked partisan germ was to be scourged.

The fact is no essential change has occurred. Everything reprehensible in partisan politics continues to flourish at Jefferson City, the only difference being that it is Republican now where it used to be Democratic. But gerrymandering has at last run into a formidable obstacle. By virtue of the Supreme Court's decision the people will be able to pass on the triumvirate's senatorial gerrymander, just as they can pass on the Assembly's congressional gerrymander. That is progress.

## The Gospel of Peace.

(From the Boston Herald.)

At the dinner in honor of Marshal Foch given by the members of the American Iron and Steel Institute, makers of all sorts of materials for fighting, Charles M. Schwab said:

"I am at the head of the largest war materials manufacturing works of the world. I would gladly accept any financial loss disarmament might inflict; I would see the war-making machinery of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation sunk to the bottom of the ocean, if the statesmen now assembled at Washington under the far-

sighted leadership of our President and Secretary Hughes should find it possible to bring about disarmament and permanent peace."

And his hearers cheered him. They accepted his doctrine of the worth of the "inestimable boon that Washington seeks to give the world."

That to date is the outstanding illustration of the attitude American business men, big and small, should adopt toward this conference.

## Too Much Reform.

There is so much reform in the air and so many half-baked reformers running loose that ought to be confined in some harmless ward of a nut factory, that we are beginning to feel rebellious, and have half a mind to throw all reform to the dogs and go out and be real devilish for a change, which is a man's natural desire, anyhow. We can't light up a good cigar that some candidate has given us but what some sanctimonious greek with black tie and blue nose has to come in and inform us that hell is plumb full of tobacco smokers and we're heading in that same direction. We can't get off by ourself and read a book but what some meddlesome monkey-gland freak has to butt in and inform us that we should not read trash like that, but improve our mind by pondering o'er the dreams of sages and the musty tomes of poets who died of starvation because no one would buy their junk. We can't blow in a month's savings on a thick T-bone steak but what some mournful undertaker at the next table has to come over and inform us that meat eating tends to make one course animal-like, and that we should eat shredded alfalfa and stewed prunes, if we want to get to heaven and wear wings and play upon a harp. What is a fellow to do? If he kills off one of these pestiferous mental misfits a dozen more take his place, each drawing a salary from the Dismal Killjoys, which puts on a drive for funds every thirty days. We are against booze and dope, because that hurts others and all society as well as the addict, but we are going to smoke if we want to, and eat a good steak whenever we can get that much wealth ahead, and drink an occasional cup of coffee instead of dishwater, in spite of all the Saintly Sobs who are talking through their teezes. And we're going to read Dare-Devil Nick and Brisbane's editorials, even if the heavens fall.—Ex.

## Health Emergency Proclamation.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5, 1921.

Whereas, Smallpox is prevalent in a virulent and dangerous form in some localities throughout the State of Missouri and still continues to increase, and

Whereas, It is known that smallpox has been transmitted from place to place by common carriers of passengers, and

Whereas, It is necessary for the speedy extermination of the disease that every precaution be taken, and

Whereas, As vaccination is the only known preventive; be it

Resolved, by the State Board of Health of Missouri, That all common carriers of passengers of interstate and intercounty passage be and are hereby required to require of all persons a certificate from a recognized authority (licensed physician) showing that the person is protected by vaccination or has been successfully vaccinated within three years, before selling a ticket or before accepting for passage any person either for interstate or intercounty passage or transportation.

This order shall be in effect throughout the State of Missouri on and after December 15, 1921.

Missouri State Board of Health,  
CORTEZ F. ENLOE, Secretary.

## To Put Trees on Full Time.

There are a number of kinds of apple tree in the state of Missouri, such as the Wealthy and York, which bear large crops only once in two years. These trees insist on taking every other year off—even when their years of rest fall in seasons that are very favorable to the production of fruit.

To determine the exact nature of the characters within the structure of the tree itself accountable for this habit the horticulturists at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station have been at work for several years, and have made recently such decided progress that they hope soon to devise, according to Prof. V. R. Gardner, head of the department, "a sure and practical treatment which will make such trees bear good crops every year."

Just recently the department has issued the second bulletin in a series



## CHRISTMAS CANDIES

in every conceivable form suitable for Presents and general use. You certainly will be pleased with the quality and prices. We have a large assortment of Candy in Beautiful Designs and Colors for Decorating the Christmas Tree. Our Confections are all Pure and Healthful and can be eaten by Children with safety.

Also, Line of Fine Stationery, and Books for Old and Young.

AT KANDY KITCHEN  
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

## NOTICE, TAX-PAYERS!

December is the last month in which to pay your Taxes before Cost is added. Please take notice and attend to the matter without delay.

B. P. BURNHAM, Collector of Iron County, Mo.

of publications which aim to clear up the question of this alternate and irregular bearing in fruit trees. It is Research Bulletin 47 entitled, "Localization of Factors Determining Fruit Bud Formation." The authors are H. D. Hooker, Jr., and F. C. Bradford. The experimental work was carried on at the Station grounds and in commercial orchards near Columbia.

## Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Monday, December 5, 1921:

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	Temperature		Precipitation
		Highest	Lowest	
Tuesday	29	61	27	T
Wednesday	30	63	34	
Thursday	1	56	45	.50
Friday	2	52	42	
Saturday	3	37	34	.66
Sunday	4	42	27	
Monday	5	56	25	

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. ("T") indicates trace of precipitation. ARCADIA COLLEGE Observer.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation. —Advertisement.

## C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.

—OF THE—  
FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.

(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchien.)  
Marina Bldg., 308 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyesight, Eyestrain, and the proper Fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.  
Bismarck, Wednesday, December 28, Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE.—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

For Sale.—A new Maxwell one and half ton truck.  
J. R. BALDWIN GARAGE.

## EVERSHARP

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The pencil with the rifled tip. Lead is held firmly by the tip and is finely grooved as it passes through.

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IRONTON, MO.

## Order of Publication.

In the Probate Court for the County of Iron, State of Missouri, November Term, 1921.

Thos. N. Marr, Public Administrator, having in charge the estate of Mollie Rockwell, deceased.

Thos. N. Marr, Public Administrator, having in charge the estate of Mollie Rockwell, deceased, presents to the Court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and yet unpaid for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists and inventories, required by law in such case; on examination whereof, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held on the 13th day of February next, an order will be made for the sale of the whole or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient for the payment of said debts.

And it is further ordered that this notice be published in the Iron County Register, a weekly newspaper published in this County and State, for four weeks before the next term of this Court.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.  
COUNTY OF IRON.

I, Sam M. Brewster, Judge of the Probate Court held in and for said County, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Order of Publication therein referred to, as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of said (SEAL) Court. Done at office in Ironton, Mo., this 14th day of November, A. D. 1921.  
SAM M. BREWSTER,  
Judge of Prob. Ct.